

# THE ADVOCATE

INC.

The Year of the Personality Cult, News, Satire, and Sarcasm

Vol. 1 No. 8

Feb. 6, 1969

Lowell, Mass.

10 cents



SCIENCE-CLASSROOM-DINING HALL BUILDING

STATE COLLEGE AT LOWELL  
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## Ground Broken Today! (finally)

Lowell—Ground-breaking ceremonies for the new Science-Nursing Education-Dining Hall Building of Lowell State College will take place on Thursday morning, February 6, at 10 A.M. The program for the occasion is divided into two parts.

The first part of the ceremony will be in the Little Theater of the College, where words of welcome to members from greater Lowell districts of State legislature, students, faculty, and other invited guests will be extended by President Daniel H. O'Leary. Bernard Battle, president of the Student Government Association and members of the legislature whose names will be announced later this week are also scheduled to speak. The Lowell State College Wind Ensemble and the Lowell State College Concert Choir will perform three musical numbers during this part of the program.

The groundbreaking will take place on the actual site where the new building will eventually stand, across from the Administration Building on Rolfe Street.

The Honorable John E. Harrington, Jr., senator of the first Middlesex district, as well as the following Middlesex district representatives have been invited to participate in the program: Stanley J. Bocko, John Desmond, Bruce Freeman, John Janas, Cornelius Kiernan, Felix Perrault, Raymond F. Rourke, and Paul Sheehy.

The new 3.5 million dollar Science-Nursing Education-Dining Hall facility will be an L-shaped, air-conditioned four story building. It will contain two lecture halls that will accommodate 150 students and a third hall for 240 students, ten multi-purpose seminar rooms, ten faculty offices, twelve classrooms, and twelve laboratories for various uses by the departments of biology,

physics, nursing and chemistry. There will be a number of special purpose rooms, including one for animals, a constant temperature room, and a dark room. On the roof of the new building will be tropical and special temperature green houses. Two dining halls will seat up to 1200 students.

The growth of Department of Physical Sciences at Lowell State College and establishment of a new four year degree program this past September have made it mandatory to add this new building to the facilities of the College.

The increased enrollment in the Department of Physical Sciences, according to Dr. Ethel Kamien, its chairman, is due to the changing role of the College in the training of biology majors. Although the science department continues to offer extensive training of high school biology teachers, a Bachelor of Arts degree with a major in biology is now offered to prepare students for advanced graduate study, medicine, and other professions.

The new four year degree nursing program, under the chairmanship of Dr. Gertrude Barker, prepares students for careers in professional nursing or for graduate study in nursing education, supervision, administration, or clinical specialization. Clinical nursing experience is provided in collaboration with three Lowell Hospitals, the Lowell General Hospital, Saint John's Hospital, and Saint Joseph's Hospital, and Saint Joseph's Hospital.

Further clinical experience is in collaboration with the Lowell Mental Health Center, the Visiting Nurse Association, the Public Health Department, and the Tewksbury State Hospital.

In addition to its use by the science and nursing departments of the College, the new building because it is air conditioned, will house the summer sessions of the Graduate School.

### Wind Ensemble And Concert Choir Tour Washington

by Beverly Collins

On January 29, 1969, two busloads of Lowell State musicians, comprising the Wind Ensemble and Concert Choir, left for Washington, D.C. They arrived in Washington that evening for their three day concert tour. Mr. Willis Traphagan, conductor of the Wind Ensemble, his assistant, Mr. Thomas Elliot, Dr. Edward F. Gilday, conductor of the Concert Choir, and President Daniel H. O'Leary accompanied the students.

The first performance was Thursday evening in the International Ballroom of the Washington Hilton Hotel. This was a combined concert featuring the Wind Ensemble and Concert Choir with Mr. Traphagan and Dr. Gilday alternating as the conductor. The audience was comprised of members of the American Choral Directors' Association and the Music Educators' National Conference. The evening's repertoire consisted of:

"A Festival Chime" - Holst  
"Celebrations" - Persichetti  
"St. Antoni Chorale" - Haydn

and Brahms  
"Three Chorales" - Bach  
"Carmina Burana" - Orff  
The purpose of this program was to illustrate the variety of music available for combined wind ensemble and chorus ranging from the junior high school to the professional level.

Friday afternoon the Wind Ensemble performed alone for the Music Educators' National Conference. The selections performed were:

"Chorale and Capriccio" - Giovaninni  
"Spectrum" - Bielawa  
"Symphony for Band" - Washburn

Mr. Washburn, who composed "Symphony for Band", was present at the concert and was very pleased with the performance of his piece.

Tentative plans are being discussed at this time concerning the production of a recording by the Wind Ensemble.

On Thursday, February 6, 1969, the Wind Ensemble will perform at 10:00 a.m. in the Little Theatre for the ground-breaking ceremony of the new Science building.

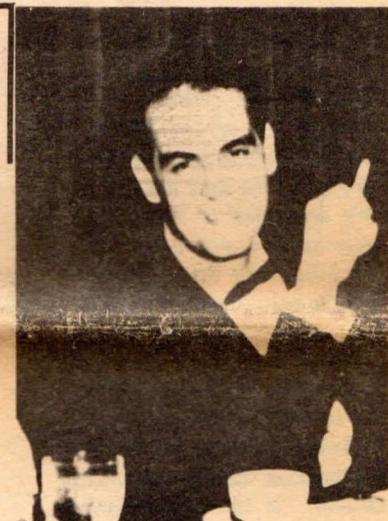
### Poetry Read

A poetry reading, by LSC, students past and present was held Wednesday in the Ensemble Room. Master of ceremonies, Mrs. Channdonet, introduced four graduates of Lowell State and four current students to an audience of forty, compromised of students, faculty and friends

of the poets.

The poetry was comprised of love problems, political problems, and a little humor. AFTER the readings, a period of discussion was held and topics such as two poets in one household were discussed.

The poets included A.A. Fox



Willis Traphagan



Edward Gilday



Poetry reading Wednesday

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# We're The Conquerors of the World

NEW YORK (CPS)—A call has been sounded this week for a massive offensive by the Movement against the court and jail systems in this country.

Jerry Rubin, who for almost five years has been in the forefront of the Movement, made the call at the end of an eight-page document entitled "An Emergency Letter to My Brothers and Sisters in the Movement." The letter outlines in full detail Rubin's idea of the aspirations of the youth subculture — from its inception in underground literature in the mid-sixties to the directionless and factionalized Movement which has now taken hold.

Rubin, who is currently under indictment in Chicago for "solicitation to commit mob action" and for possession of marijuana in New York, develops the hypothesis that the U.S. government is using the courts to selectively thwart anti-war, anti-draft and militant black activity.

The letter is documented by descriptions of a number of turning points in the Movement's history. Rubin asserts:

"...1965 seems almost like a childhood memory. Then we were the conquerors of the world. No one could stop us. We are going to end the war. We are going to wipe out racism. We are going to mobilize the poor...check out the original...poetry and manifestos: euphoria, overflowing with optimism, and expectation of immediate success."

Rubin says the Movement's effectiveness, despite America's deafness, "is the most exciting energy force in the nation." So the nation is striking back in the form of legal action, thus tying people up in the courts rather than the streets.

It is these courts that Rubin feels must be exposed: "It is just because we are striking so deep that, in every phase of the Movement, arrests and trials and court appearances and jail have bottled up resources, sapped energy and demoralized the spirit."

The letter lists the more prominent people who have been arrested on dubious charges for their political or social actions — including: Huey Newton, Timothy Leary,

Benjamin Spock, Rubin, the Fort Hood 43 (who refused Chicago riot duty last August), the Catonsville Nine and exiled Eldridge Cleaver.

Rubin's statement continues by saying that only through solidarity with arrested individuals—"standing by them"—can the court system be shown the solidarity of the masses.

"...Our Movement is only as strong as the friendships within it. Our only real strength is in our identification with one another. That collective identification then becomes the greatest challenge to the cops and courts: MESS WITH HIM AND YOU'VE GOT TO DEAL WITH ME TOO."

Showing where this solidarity might have paid off, the letter uses Benjamin Spock's arrest and conviction as an example.

"When America arrested the Baby Doctor for advising young men to follow their consciences I was ecstatic: the next day I actually expected thousands of intellectuals and religious folks to stand on soapboxes and repeat Spock's words. Fuck. No one hardly said a word. The intellectual community was paralyzed by fear...some of the Boston Five tried to beat the rap re-interpreting their actions into meaninglessness. Where was that moral confrontation with authority that Paul Goodman spoke so oozingly about? I saw the arrest of Spock as a test case for the government...the government won the test. Now they are willing to try anything."

Rubin's document is an articulate and definitive manifesto concerning the direction of the Movement, where it has been and what it can expect in the future. To graphically develop his theme he alludes to the methods state, local and federal governments use against him. A defense committee in his name is now accepting contributions at a New York address at 5 St. Marks Place, Apt. 16.

But Rubin's main appeal is

not for funds for his own legal fees; it is for people in the Movement to stick together when someone gets "busted" and to expose the courts:

*To challenge the courts is to attack American society at its roots...an offensive against the courts and jails—including direct action and direct legal and financial aid to the victims of the system—would be the most immediate link that a white Movement could possibly make with blacks and poor whites: the country's shit-on, the "criminal element." As a beginning, let's organize massive mobilizations for the spring, nationally co-ordinated and very theatrical, taking place near the courts, jails and military stockades.*

The letter closes with an analogy to the legend of Spartacus:

*The Romans slaughtered all the slaves, but the moral example lives on. When the Roman army came to kill Spartacus, they faced a mass of thousands of slaves. They demanded that Spartacus step forward.*

*'I am Spartacus!' shouted one slave.  
'No, I am Spartacus!' shouted another.  
'No, I am Spartacus!'  
'No, I am Spartacus!'  
'No, I am Spartacus!'*

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## Dr. Goler, Nuns Upgrade Roxbury Schools

Dr. Patricia Goler, professor and chairman of the Department of History at Lowell State College is the director of the Educational Innovations Project for the Association of Urban Sisters in Boston. This Association of 160 nuns from 20 communities in the Boston archdiocese is concerned with the problems of civil rights, poverty, and peace. Its Educational Innovations Project concentrates on upgrading education in four parochial schools located in some of Roxbury's most deprived areas, St. John's, St. Joseph's, St. Francis de Sales, and the Cathedral School.

Though she currently resides in Lexington, Dr. Goler was born in Roxbury. She feels the goal of the project has been the addition of two paid aides to each classroom in the four schools. These are all Roxbury people who, Dr. Goler feels, have been of tremendous help because they are neighborhood people. They are familiar to the children and help them feel at ease in school, and they act as liaisons and promote understanding between the teaching staff and the community.

Dr. Goler has enlisted help for the project from college students and other educators on the staff of Lowell State College. Finding there was no formal music instruction in the schools, she worked with Paul Gayzagian, Dr. Barbara Bennett, and Dr. William Fisher, all members of the music faculty at Lowell State College, to set up a volunteer program where music majors use their practice teaching time to give the Roxbury children a music program. An art program is being given by students from Newton College of the Sacred Heart. The new teaching methods which the college students bring with them have benefitted not only the children, but the nuns as well, says Dr. Goler. The sisters are beginning to use some of the new techniques in their own teaching.

Fellow members of the Lowell State College staff have been contributing considerable time to the project. Dr. Mary McGauvran, Lowell State College's director of admissions, makes regular trips to Roxbury



Dr. Patricia Goler

to administer tests that help narrow down educational problems. Dr. Robert Foy, associate professor of English, has been developing a linguistics program and analyzing urban speech patterns. These speech patterns, it has been recently found, may make it as difficult for children from the black community to make a language adjustment to school as children from foreign language speaking homes. Dr. Foy is also working with teachers to show them how to use television as a means of evaluating their own teaching problems.

Another aspect of the program promotes contact and understanding between urban and suburban schools. An Urban Sister who is originally from Lowell, Sister Sheila Finnegan, is assigned to BRIDGE, a black education committee which operates a kind of Catholic METCO program between Roxbury and suburban schools. This aspect of the program has established an effective bridge between the adults as well as the young people of the communities where it operates.

Dr. Goler stresses the importance of the contact between adults in the suburban and urban communities. She emphasizes that there is a wide variety of opinions in the black community, ranging from those who believe in separatism to those who believe, equally as strongly, in integration. White Americans, Dr. Goler feels, must begin to understand this.

Dr. Goler has been a member of the faculty of Lowell State College since 1957, when she began as an instructor. She received her undergraduate education at Regis College and her M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from Boston College.

### COLLEGE STUDENT'S POETRY ANTHOLOGY

The NATIONAL POETRY PRESS  
announces its  
SPRING COMPETITION

The closing date for the submission of manuscripts by College Students is

**April 10**

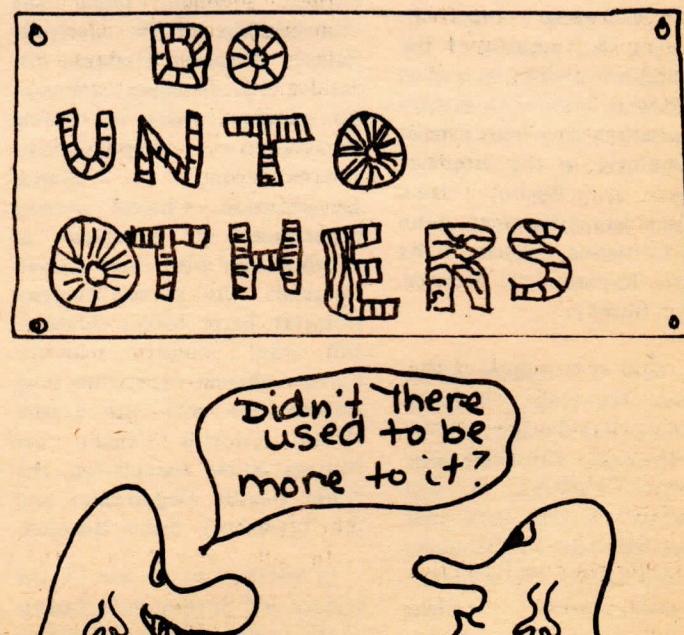
ANY STUDENT attending either junior or senior college is eligible to submit his verse. There is no limitation as to form or theme. Shorter works are preferred by the Board of Judges, because of space limitations.

Each poem must be TYPED or PRINTED on a separate sheet, and must bear the NAME and HOME ADDRESS of the student, and the COLLEGE ADDRESS as well.

MANUSCRIPTS should be sent to the OFFICE OF THE PRESS

NATIONAL POETRY PRESS

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Los Angeles, Calif.

# Hippie Cops?

SAN FRANCISCO (CPS) - "Sergeant Sunshine" may have to spend nine months where there isn't any-sunshine or marijuana.

Sergeant Sunshine is Richard Burgess, a former police sergeant smoked a marijuana cigarette on the steps of San Francisco Hall of Justice. Burgess was still a policeman then and he was in full uniform when he lit up.

When Judge Robert J.

Drewes handed down the sentence, Burgess gave him a dozen red roses. His wife, known as "Princess Paulette" also tried to give the judge some flowers but the court bailiff stopped her. Burgess says he plans to appeal the decision.

He and his wife may be spending a good deal of their time in court. The day after he was sentenced Princess Paulette was arrested on charges of possession of marijuana.

## Escalate Peace Constitution of U.S.G.M.S.C. Ratified by S.G.A.

The following is a copy of the constitution of the United Student Governments of the Massachusetts State Colleges. It was ratified by the SGA council at their last meeting.

### ARTICLE I - NAME

The name of this organization shall be the UNITED STUDENT GOVERNMENTS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE COLLEGES.

### ARTICLE II - PURPOSE

Recognizing that each State College Student Government is and ought to be sovereign in its own jurisdiction, and further recognizing that each State College shares certain common interests with its sister State Colleges, the purpose of the UNITED STUDENT GOVERNMENTS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE COLLEGES shall be the coordination and implementation of responsible programs of mutual concern.

### ARTICLE III - MEMBERSHIP

Membership in the UNITED STUDENT GOVERNMENTS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE COLLEGES, hereafter known as the Union, shall be determined by the Student Government of the respective State Colleges upon ratification of this constitution.

### ARTICLE IV - FRAMEWORK OF GOVERNMENT

#### SECTION A

The Executive Board of the Union shall consist of the President and College Coordinator and/or their respective member State Colleges. The term of office shall range from May 1 to April 30.

#### SECTION B

The Executive Board shall elect from among itself a Chairman, Vice-chairman, Secretary, and Treasurer. Only the Chairman and Secretary may be from the same State College.

#### SECTION C

Removal of officers of the Executive Board must be accomplished by a two-thirds vote of the Executive Board.

#### SECTION D

##### 1. CHAIRMAN

a. Presides over Executive Board meetings of the Union.

b. Must upon the receipt of a petition from one

member college, call a meeting of the Executive Board.

c. The Chairman shall create such sub-committees as he deems necessary for the proper functioning of the Board, and he shall also determine membership on these committees with the approval of the Executive Board.

##### 2. VICE-CHAIRMAN

Shall preside over meetings of the Executive Board in the absence of the Chairman.

##### 3. SECRETARY

a. Shall keep a record of the meetings.

b. Shall report the proceedings of subsequent meetings.

c. Shall supply the proceedings of meetings to member colleges by registered mail within five class days of the meetings.

d. Shall keep an attendance record.

e. Shall notify member colleges of meetings by specified procedures.

##### 4. TREASURER

a. Shall keep a record of all Union finances

b. Shall submit a financial report at all meetings of the Executive Board.

c. Shall allocate funds only upon the authorization of the Executive Board.

d. Shall record all receipts of registered mail.

### ARTICLE V - MEETINGS

#### SECTION A

Meetings of the Executive Board of the Union shall be at least every month during the academic year. These meetings shall be called at least ten class days in advance. The method of notification of these meetings is to include at least registered mail.

#### SECTION B

The Chairman, upon receipt of a petition from one member college, shall call a meeting of the Executive Board. This meeting shall be called at least two days in advance and method of notification is to include at least registered mail, telephone, or telegram.

#### SECTION C

In all cases before the Executive Board meeting the proper background concerning all matters to be discussed shall be provided in the registered mail.

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#### SECTION D

All monthly meetings shall be held at member colleges on a rotation basis as follows: North Adams, Bridgewater, Framingham, Westfield, Fitchburg, Boston, Mass. College of Art, Worcester, Salem, Lowell. The time and place of meetings other than those regularly scheduled will be determined by the Chairman and the petitioning college.

#### SECTION E

1. The quorum required for all meetings shall be at least 50% + 1 of the Union member schools.

2. Each member college of the Union has one vote.

3. Voting power at all meetings shall be two-thirds of the Union members present.

#### SECTION F

All meetings of the Union are open to the public.

#### SECTION G

All meetings of the Union are to be conducted according to *Robert's Rules of Order*.

#### SECTION H

The Union has the power to call Executive meetings.

### ARTICLE VI - POLICY

#### SECTION A

The initiation of policies and programs shall require the approval of two-thirds of those members present at the Executive Board meetings.

#### SECTION B

The implementation of

policies and programs or statements in support of one or more (but not all) of the Student Governments of the member State Colleges shall be determined by a two-thirds vote of the standing membership of the Executive Board.

#### SECTION C

Implementation of policies and programs affecting all of the member Student Governments shall require a three-fourths vote of the member Student Governments.

#### SECTION D

The individual Student Governments shall determine the majority required to direct the voting of its two Executive Board members in matters of implementation of policy concerning all the Union members.

A one week limitation is placed on the individual college to report back to the Executive Board the decision of policy and program affecting all the State Colleges.

### ARTICLE VII - FINANCES

#### SECTION A

The Union shall be financed through an annual membership fee placed on the respective State College Student Governments.

#### SECTION B

The Executive Board shall determine the membership fee.

1. Initially, each State

College will be assessed \$25.00 for every 1,000 students at the College (\$50.00 for 1800 students).

2. Further financial adjustments will be made by a two-thirds vote of the members of the Executive Board.

### ARTICLE VIII - AMENDMENTS

#### SECTION A

Amendments must be presented to a meeting of the Executive Board by a member thereof.

#### SECTION B

Initiation of amendments shall require the approval of two-thirds of those present at the Executive Board meeting.

#### SECTION C

This Constitution may be amended by the approval of three-fourths of the respective member student governments.

#### SECTION D

The individual Student Governments shall determine the majority required to direct the voting of its two Executive Board members in matters of ratification of amendments.

### ARTICLE IX - RATIFICATION

This Union shall become effective upon three-fourths vote of the present State Colleges defined as four year institutions under the Trustees of State Colleges in Massachusetts.

# EDITORIAL

## In hopes of better S.G.A. government

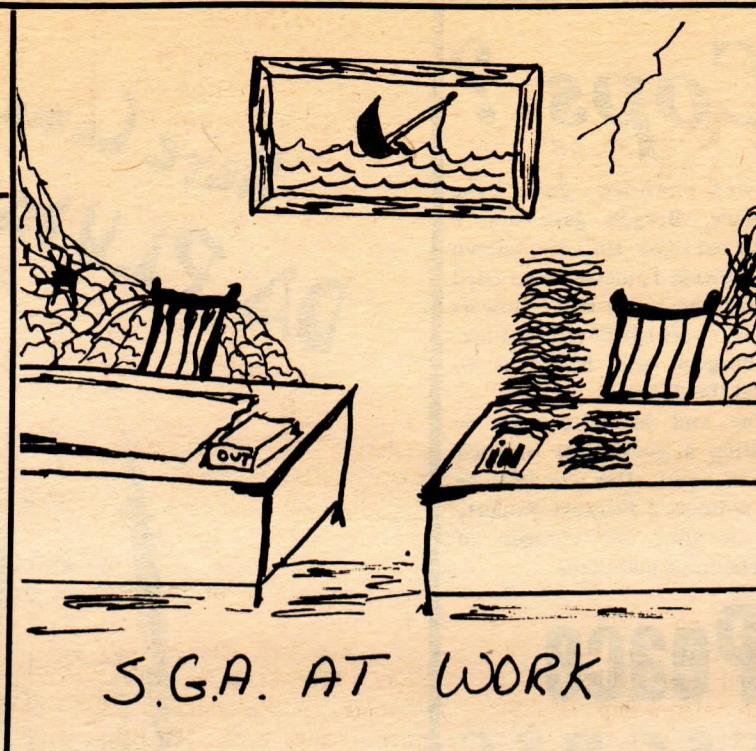
At the next SGA meeting a group of council members, tired of non-performance by certain SGA officers will introduce impeachment proceedings against at least two officers.

Since it is not definitely known who these officers will be, we cannot now say much further about the impeachments save that it is a healthy action. Certainly there are those among SGA officers whose performance has been below expectations. They should be removed. And the knowledge that there are aware and active members on the council ready to insist on performance by our representatives cannot but be a healthy warning to the lethargic.

We certainly hope that the impeachment group have chosen their subject or subjects carefully and objectively. Their success or failure will affect not only the quality of our student government, but also will be an indication of whether or not the SGA is responsive to the students wishes. Will the SGA rally around those impeached and protect them right or wrong, or will the SGA allow the representatives of the students to articulate and act on their grievances?

As stated in last weeks editorial, the SGA has been guilty of non-action. The major social programs were complete failures. Legislation (what there was of it) was rammed through. Meetings were wasteful bores. And the long awaited new constitution is hopelessly stalled. Also on the waiting list is the FM radio station, the funds for which, Mr. Battle proudly proclaimed last year, were more than adequate. "Over the top" is the phrase he used.

The Advocate is certainly pleased to hear that some members of the council, led by Robert St. Louis, are tired of waiting. There still may be time for a real government to start functioning this year.



besides the people here themselves, much less their compatriots. With this type of student continuing to attend L.S.C., this problem may very well be an eternal one.

This school has problems, that is known. Some of them are 75 years old. But in a different sense, the Advocate has the same problems. It was evident in Mr. Baglione's "Flowers" column, in the editorials, and now in Mr. Nevsky's work. All were and are well written, but lack an essential ending: the solutions to these problems.

This cannot be (and is not) a condemnation of the Advocate, but a questioning of the general purpose of its existence. It is utterly and entirely useless to simply tell the students and faculty of Lowell State what their problems are. They've known them now for some time and just don't give a damn. You cannot point out the way to blind sheep. You must first clear a path and then kick them forward from behind.

The Advocate has the personnel to be a dynamic newspaper, despite its public. Editorials such as "S.G.A. Action" ought to form the basis for a vibrancy never before attained in this city. If the S.G.A. president, vice-president, various department chairmen, or anyone in the government, administration, or its organizations is or are incapable of performing their duties to L.S.C., the Advocate must not only say so in so many words, but must also lead the way for their change or impeachment and replacement. Certainly this college deserves the best, and not just anyone looking out for himself.

If the people here are pigs, then good for us, because at least they don't want to deny it nor in any way prove otherwise. Obviously something has to be done. If not, then both the college and the country will run the same course until eventually the activists, the ones who know what to do and are willing to do it, ye even government itself will become extinct. And at the rate we are now proceeding at, this is not far in the future. The Advocate must come out and tell the people here how, lead them, aid them, and make them help themselves. Sine, finimur.

Sincerely yours,

## Letters To The Editor

### Quotes Lenin

Dear Editor,

After reading your editorial in the January 31st issue of the Advocate on our future with Nixon and the possibility of Revolution, I thought you might be interested in reading the words of another revolutionary. As you will probably note, the problems of the revolutionary, as beautifully expressed by this author, are still basically the same.

Here is the quote—

"But I can't listen to music too often. It affects your nerves, makes you want to say stupid, nice things, and stroke the heads of people who could create such beauty while living in this vile hell. And now you mustn't stroke anyone's head—you might get your hand bitten off. You have to hit them on the head without any mercy, although our ideal is not to use force against anyone. Our duty is infernally hard."

These words were spoken to Maxim Gorky by a giant of the 20th century, V.I. Lenin. If Lenin did not live up to his "ideal", who dare call him hypocrite?

### All critics,

### NO leaders

Sir:

The coming of Mr. Alexander Nevsky, Lord of Sanford, to the position of guest columnist in this newspaper has passed without much of a show of interest. It seemed as if there was even less reaction to the newspaper this week than in previous dull weeks.

The sustained lack of interest on the part of a vast, too large a majority of Lowell State's students and faculty certainly does not begin with the Advocate. This week was quite in stride for the body of people who blindly over-react to the idea of Thomas Jefferson, the activist, that if a majority of people in this country were not apathetic, the nation would be in chaos.

To be sure, the Advocate is at times (most times I should say) a lone voice in the reaction to the straightforward indifference of the students and the faculty and the lone source of information which ought to be channeled elsewhere. Perhaps

## Editorial

### Separate but equal parking facilities

The administrations decision to break ground for the new science building, close on the heels of the Advocate ground breaking, has brought to the fore once again the problem of parking facilities. Because of the ground breaking and the ensuing construction many parking spots near the college have been lost.

What this means is that our students, in the middle of winter, will be out in the streets of Lowell looking for a place to put to rest their automobiles. Their woes are many. There is the Lowell policeman with his ticket book perched like a vulture ready to strike the foot-weary student. There is the agony of seeing faculty and administration cars parked in the doorways while the faculty parking areas, taboo ground for students, fill with snow but not with faculty cars.

Perhaps it is because of this that the Lowell SDS or some other group of students struck at the faculty dinnin room with its separate, but equal, rest rooms. They complained of this idiotic situation saying, "if you are too good to eat with us, can't we at least shit with you." We of the Advocate are not nearly so ambitious as this group, but we would like to ask faculty and administration if we couldn't at least park with you. (Of course, we ask this with hat in hand.)

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Editor-In-Chief.....	Frank M. Baglione
News Editors .....	Linda Hess Dennis Prebensen
Business Manager .....	Mary Lee Brassard
Managing Editor.....	Beverly Collins
Assistant To The Editor.....	Patricia Miller
Feature Editor .....	Suzanne Lagasse
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# Book Review

## The Tragedy of Spain

by Chandler Brossard — (THE SPANISH SCENE, VIKING PRESS.

On January 24, General Francisco Franco decreed a nationwide "state of exception" (martial law) in Spain, giving the police and the military sweeping power to search and arrest anyone and to detain suspects indefinitely.

The government statement said the emergency steps had been mandated by "minority actions systematically directed at disturbing the peace and public order" (communism, which General Franco defeated 30 years ago this April).

The decree appeared on the front pages as I was reading The Spanish Scene for a second time. I rarely read a book twice: I am afraid to discover that, after all, an author has nothing significant to say. It is also like marrying the woman you divorced last week—an act of cowardice.

But Brossard's book is an exception: a second reading proves much more gratifying than the first; there is time, in the midst of Spain's current tragedy, to savor the style and appreciate the sensibility. His impressions and description of the Spanish scene of 1967 forewarn and even explain what is happening today.

The Spanish scene of 1967 is much like the Vietnamese scene of the late 1950's and early 1960's. It is a scene common to those countries where local governments—by a combination of official corruption and American involvement and intervention—reduce the human condition to deprivation and force the people to find salvation and dignity in revolutions.

The students whose "hair was happily undisciplined" and who demonstrated in front of the U.S. Embassy in Madrid are Vietnamese if not in race and culture then in hopes and dreams. And, like their Vietnamese colleagues, they are now languishing in jail.

The priests and workers who met secretly "in a small bare room in a church rectory in a poor section of Barcelona" are the Buddhist monks who meet secretly to discuss peace with students and laborers in dimly lit Saigon pagodas. The Basque underground representatives "on a lonely green mountain outside San Sebastian" are the Montagnards of South Vietnam who are ruthlessly suppressed by all Saigon governments.

But perhaps in Spain as well as in Vietnam, those who can still express beauty and agony are poets and singers. And the poems of Carlos Oroza of Madrid echo the songs of Trin Cong Son who was silenced by the Saigon police last year:

*I tried to touch the Law's hand  
But I found a bruise of  
silence*

## Operation Share

Three members of the teachers corps, from Lowell, set up a table in the cafeteria Thursday to recruit students for Operation SHARE. This program works on a one to one ratio with junior high students, giving them help they fail to get in regular classes. The help sessions run six to eight o'clock on Monday, Wednesday or

*Which her forehead had  
made up long ago  
I tried to kiss her lips  
But they were frozen  
And my skin tore as I  
pulled my mouth away.*

Andre Malraux wrote in his Memoirs: "What interests me in any man is the human condition—in a great man, the essence of his greatness, in a saint, the character of his saintliness; in all of them, certain characteristics which express not so much an individual personality as a particular relationship with the world."

Chandler Brossard's Spanish Scene is full of great men (although unknown) and saints (although denounced by the bureaucracy of the official church), and they are all intimately related to the world of the depressed and the revolutionaries.

The Spanish Scene is above all a beautiful book. Not only is it written in the language of the poets and friends of the alienated and the dreamers, but it is deeply felt. It is a very simple book, in the sense that it is profoundly and clearly relevant.

Each scene is a tableau I have seen before—in Vietnam, in Thailand, in Mississippi. Each sentence is a murmur of faint hope and a cry of outrage, a warning and a judgment.

My father used to spend a whole day and a lot of perfumed tea to admire a painting. He said to me once, "First I look at the painting, then I look at myself, then I communicate with the painter and then I relate what he expresses to all the human problems under Heaven."

To me, The Spanish Scene is a painting, done by dozens of artists under the direction of a compassionate master who knows them better than they themselves, who lowers his voice at hunger but refuses to keep silent at despair. It should be read the way my father admired his paintings.

Mr. Brossard, who last year left his position as Senior Editor of Look Magazine to teach at the State University of New York College at Old Westbury, has just completed a 1,000-page work of fiction called "Wake Up, We Are Almost There." It is, according to him, "my own mythology to counter the conventional myths."

If his past books (which include "Who Walk in Darkness," "The Bold Saboteurs," and "The Double View") and especially The Spanish Scene are any indication, his coming book will bring to all of us another wider human scene—the "conventional separation of sleeping and waking realities."

**Vocations**  
(Continued from Page 4)  
NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR  
A SANE NUCLEAR POLICY  
(SANE)

National SANE, an organization dedicated to ending the war in Vietnam, avoiding nuclear war, reducing military appropriations and ending the arms race, is looking for someone to take care of their membership files. The job would entail opening mail, typing receipts of contributions, posting receipts to membership ledger cards, and maintaining the mailing list. The main qualifications are typing accuracy and love of detailed work.

The new staff member will receive \$100-\$120 a week, depending on experience, for his/her wr-hour week with paid vacations and holidays. Contact Rose M. Green; National SANE; 381 Park Avenue South, Room 701; New York, New York 10016; (212) 889-3442.

### ARKANSAS PEACE INFORMATION CENTER

Is looking for more staff to do anti-draft organizing in the hostile South. The center is nearly broke but will help find part-time jobs, which are fairly easy to come by for straight-looking people. Places to live can be arranged. People eventually needed to take the place of the two full-time organizers who will be on the verge of collapse or arrested by summer. Draft counselors are especially welcome. Contact Larry Buster; Arkansas Peace Information Center; 28 Winchester Drive; Little Rock, Arkansas 72206; (501) 565-2201.

### UNIVERSITY CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT

Is seriously involved in the creation and clarification of university issues from a Christian perspective. This spring UCM hopes to carry out ten area-wide conferences across the nation that build consciousness and action for campus groups to join in long term commitment to attacking white racist use of power, on campus and in the community. In order to carry out the organizing of these conferences, and the building of constituency that would go into it, we have liberated enough money to hire ten organizers at subsistence salary to work full-time until at least June 15.

This work will be a part of a national strategy, and is definitely not a "do your own thing" job, in terms of strategy, although it will be that way tactically because of the demands for creativity in each situation. Contact Nell Sale; University Christian Movement; Room 785, 475 Riverside Drive; New York, New York 10027; (212) 870-2366.

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# SANFORD

Dear Mr. Crow,

It has been some months now since you left Lowell State College in protest over the fact that you could not park, eat or share washrooms with the faculty. I know that you are taking your case to the Supreme Court and with you luck in your endeavor to have the "separate but equal" facilities at Lowell State declared unconstitutional.

I thought it might raise your spirits if you were made aware that a group of students have become involved in this problem of segregation. What you are attacking through legal channels they are assaulting by direct action. A group of them, rumor has it they are SDS members, cleared out the faculty dining room and left the following statement—

There is a wall at Lowell State. It does not separate East and West; it separates students and faculty. It symbolizes the gap between the generations. It says to the students 'You are not fit to eat with your instructors.' It also implies that eating and sitting with the students is revolting to our instructors.

But far worse, oh vanity, is that in the faculty "play room" there are separate washrooms. Could it be that not only are we unfit to eat with, but also it is below the imagined dignity of the faculty to shit with us? Certainly our faculty can imagine something worse than pissing beside a student!

This statement, Mr. Crow, was signed by the "Students for Integrated Dining and Defecating Facilities. It is doubtful that their action will evoke any response from the faculty or administration who still believe that they are in a grade school where it is "unprofessional" for teachers to be seen eating or going into a washroom or breathing or living, and certainly taboo is the admission that teachers are not asexual.

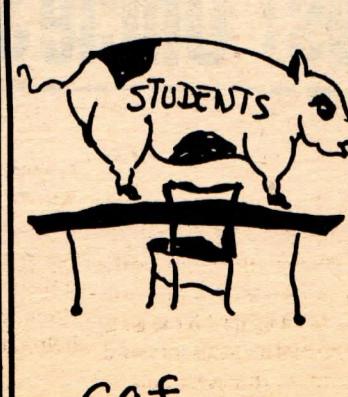
Such is the state of affairs here at this time. I might add however that the college newspaper has made a mild and meek protest over the separate faculty parking lots. It seems that there is something offensive about the cars we drive also.

I hope you, Mr. Crow, will have greater success in your legal fight. But I fear that you, too, will find it impossible to break the walls of idiocy surrounding this college. It is so 19th century. There are plenty of Lincolns around to free us, but as yet there is no Lenin bringing equality. Perhaps when the 20th century finally visits things will change. Until then I can only hope that the students will defy the rules on separate facilities. They could do this by parking in the faculty parking lots, taking their meals in the faculty dining room, and making an occasional visit to the faculty women or men's washroom (whatever the case may be).

I must bid adieu now, Mr. Crow, the soccer match is about to begin. My regards to Justices Black and Douglas.

Sincerely yours,  
Alexander Nevsky  
Lord of Sanford, 01869

WHY CAN'T THEY  
WALLOW IN THE  
SAME MIRE?



# Gossip

by Sunshine

How about a change of scene, gang? We've decided to let you tell it like it is for awhile. Some of our friends will be making the BALL and CHAIN scene pretty soon: we've seen some nice glass on the left hands of two SGA office girls, this semester; as well as on two "table" girls, Katey D. and Pat G. (By the way, a little message to the girls at that corner table: No. 1 is on to us, so cool it!)

Hilda's father has brought her back to the campus. Lucky us. LUCKY HILDA!! Hey O. B., you're needed to remind your little sister to start returning some property, like that book on homos. (That should strike a few chords!) Speaking of chords, as we hear it, the music majors had a few "extras" on their tour, via certain ID cards, right, Ray?

"Hey Babe," we hear the "dating board" did OK by you. He definitely is more Animal, than vegetable or mineral. Message to the Queen of Spades: Expect revenge. Certain SDS colors may be stuck soon, to stay. As for you, Don P., maybe you should think twice before you invite a certain "Sleeping Beauty" to your next party. Didn't P.B. tell you she went "off her rocker" at the last one?

Questions have been asked lately about the "hairy chins" on campus. It looks like we are back to the old competition between students and faculty, again. Maybe they're just trying to keep warm. (Surely there is an easier way of doing that!) AS we hear it, a specific Mr. Helevas has a "strong string strung" for a "sisterly" sharp coo-key. Right?

Now for the "big man on campus"—he has promised to do "BATTLE" for the rest of the year. On the home front, the KDP home front that is, we'd like to send congrats to the brave souls who have stuck to their pledge. Chinsup guys, things could have been worse, and as we hear it they soon may be.

Anyone willing to change courses? Poor No. 50 needs a nurses aide. Anyone interested? Me too!! Here is a special flash: Abe Lincoln is missing. Anyone with any information concerning his whereabouts please contact "The Table."

Got a grudge, a pet peeve, or a scandalous story about your best friend? We would like to help spread your little gossip. So send your most vicious rumor to: Sunshine in care of this newspaper.

*Here Comes the Judge*

# Students Get Their Rights

College officials, attempting to enforce order on the campus, now are being challenged in federal courts.

Students who have been disciplined for campus violence are filing one lawsuit after another.

A growing number of cases are being decided in favor of the students, while the power of college officials to discipline students is being restricted.

This marks an important change in the legal status of students.

When most of today's adult Americans went to college, it was taken for granted that school administrators had a right to lay down strict rules for student behavior—and could summarily suspend or expel any student who got out of line. Constitutional rights of students were not thought to be involved.

What judges say. Now courts are holding that students, as well as suspected criminals, have constitutional rights and that a student cannot be punished without "due process of law."

It is still possible, under recent judicial rulings, for a college to discipline a student—even to expel him.

William W. Van Alstyne, professor of law at Duke University, writing in "The University of Florida Law Review," made this comparison:

"These procedural safeguards roughly parallel some of the standards required of criminal courts in their disposition of offenses punishable by fine or short-term imprisonment."

The comparison is not fortuitous because it is now evident that expulsion or exclusion from college may, in the long run, disadvantage an individual at least as much as a single infraction of a criminal statute.

"There should be no surprise, therefore, that students are entitled at least to the same degree of due process as a suspected pickpocket."

One result of the strict rules being laid down by courts is that some colleges are finding it necessary to employ lawyers to help avoid court troubles in dealing with unruly students.

Another—and more important—result feared by some educators is that it will grow increasingly difficult to deal with the rise in violence and disorder that is occurring in colleges and high schools throughout this country.

Student victories. Recent events on several campuses show the problems that college officials face.

At the Oshkosh branch of Wisconsin State University, 94 Negro students were suspended in November after a riotous demonstration in which the university president's office was invaded, ransacked and vandalized.

The students went to court and won a federal judge's order directing the university either to reinstate the students or to give them prompt hearings on specific charges.

At predominantly Negro Cheyney State College in Pennsylvania, nine students were expelled in November by the university's Negro president for allegedly roughing up a dean, throwing a bomb on his lawn and threatening students and faculty members.

A State-court hearing has been won by students challenging the expulsions as illegal, without proper hearing.

Another test of college officials' power developed at Kent State University in Ohio. Kent University President Robert White attempted to discipline students accused of taking part in a sit-in demonstration November 13.

Then President White announced he was not going to press the charges against the students because attorneys retained by the university advised him that there was not sufficient evidence to sustain the charges in court.

No letup. More and more such tests of student rights and college officials' power are clearly to be expected.

Members of the National Student Association, at a recent national conference on student power, were told by their outgoing president, Edward Schwartz:

"Test your rights in the courts. The climate is receptive."

What has happened in recent years, as legal experts explain it, is a big and significant change in the whole legal concept of student rights.

For many years in the past, courts tended to take two views:

One, that college officials act in place of parents—legally described by the Latin phrase, *in loco parentis*—in their disciplinary powers over students and can punish them just as a parent might do.

Second, that attendance at a public university—financed by public funds—is a privilege, not a legal right, and the privilege can be withdrawn at the discretion of school authorities.

Institutions should examine their rules and regulations to determine if they are relevant to the achievement

of legitimate educational purposes," says William M. Beaney, a law professor, writing in "The Denver Law Journal."

Also, he suggests, college officials should keep in mind the "willingness on the part of the courts to intervene when an institution acts arbitrarily."

The limits emerge. Exactly how far can students go in campus demonstrations? And how far can college officials go in punishing student "activists"?

"The Harvard Law Review," in a comprehensive study of the problems of academic freedom, has said this: "Delineating the scope of protection afforded by the First Amendment to student demonstrations is a problem which courts will have to face with increasing frequency as campus activism becomes more common...."

"But at least the outer limits of university power to curtail student demonstrations on campus have begun to emerge."

"In Hammond v. South Carolina State College, a federal district court, in reversing the suspension of students who demonstrated in protest of university policies, made it clear that a rule requiring prior administration approval of all campus demonstrations was an unconstitutional restraint on student First Amendment rights;

*a fortiori*, [even more certainly], a flat ban on all campus demonstrations would be impermissible.

"The court recognized that students have the right to petition the university for redress of their grievances much as citizens may demonstrate at the site of their government...."

"It is equally clear, however, that students do not have an unlimited right to demonstrate on university property."

"As in the case of other public facilities, a university may place reasonable restrictions on demonstrations to protect safety and property, maintain normal operations, facilitate campus traffic, and the like."

"Furthermore...the public university should have power to preserve an atmosphere conducive to intellectual pursuits....This point is illustrated in the recent case of Goldberg v. Regents of University of California, in which a California State Court upheld the dismissal of several students who participated in a 'filthy speech' rally during the Berkeley protests."

Laying down the law. U.S. District Judge Elmo B. Hunter in a September 25 ruling at Kansas City, Mo., made this definition

of student rights and official powers:

"Attendance at a tax-supported educational institution of higher learning is not compulsory....It is optional and voluntary....The student voluntarily assumes obligations of performance and behavior reasonably imposed...."

"So long as there is no invidious discrimination, no deprival of due process, no abridgement of a right protected in the circumstances, and no capricious, clearly unreasonable or unlawful action employed, the institution may discipline students...or sever the student from the academic community."

Judge Hunter's ruling upheld the suspension of two student demonstrators at Central Missouri State College in Warrensburg in March, 1967.

The U.S. Supreme Court has not yet laid down any definition of student rights and school powers. But some light may be shed on the Supreme Court's attitude in a pending case.

In this case—Tinker v. Des Moines Independent Community School District—some high school students were disciplined for violating a school rule by wearing black arm bands as a protest against the war in Vietnam.

The students sued in a federal court, claiming the school rule was a suppression of their First Amendment rights to freedom of expression.

A U.S. district court threw out the suit, holding the school rule a reasonable measure to prevent disturbance. A U.S. court of appeals divided evenly in reviewing that verdict, and the U.S. Supreme Court agreed to hear the case.

The Supreme Court has upheld a Wisconsin State law on disorderly conduct that was used to prosecute student demonstrators at the University of Wisconsin.

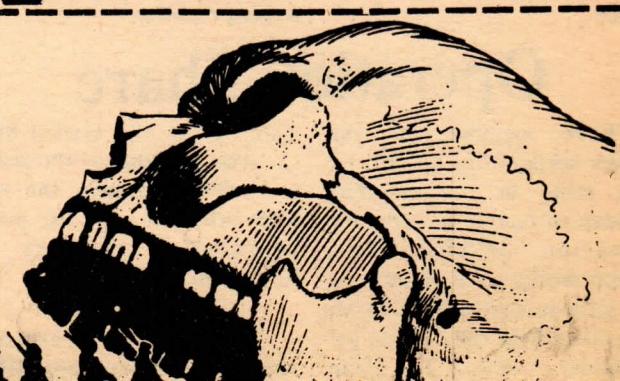
Where it could end. Watching the spread of court suits by students, some university officials are expressing alarm as to where this legal trail might eventually lead.

James A. Perkins, president of Cornell University, has suggested:

"Perhaps the time is not far off when the granting of diplomas and degrees, the marking of papers and awarding of grades, indeed, almost every aspect of academic affairs will be open to legal challenge and the requirements to conform to judicial standards."

(Reprinted from U.S. News and World Report)

# R.O.T.C. Notes: Uncle Same (Far Right) WANTS YOU



# EXTRA

## Faculty Room Cleared

Late on Monday evening, February 3, a group of rebellious, unidentified students cleared the faculty dining room of all its equipment: tables, chairs, salt and pepper shakers, coat rack, etc. The only thing remaining was a piece of white paper containing the following statement:

There is a wall at Lowell State. It does not separate East and West; it separates student and faculty. It symbolizes the gap between generations. It says to students "You are not fit to eat with your instructors." It also implies that eating and sitting with the students is revolting to our instructors.

But far worse, oh vanity, is that in the faculty "play room" there are separate washrooms. Could it be that not only are we unfit to eat with, but also, it is below the imagined dignity of the faculty to shit with us. Certainly our faculty can imagine something worse than pissing beside a student!

## Ressurrecting the 18-Year-Old Vote

by John Zeh

**WASHINGTON (CPS)**—The history of efforts to lower the voting age is full of frustration and failure, dating back to 1942 when Sen. Arthur Vandenberg introduced the first recent resolution to extend the franchise. In that session, Congress lowered the draft-induction age to 18, but refused to lower the voting age.

Since then, more than a hundred similar resolutions have been bottled up by the nation's lawmakers. Despite President Eisenhower's support in 1954, a proposed Constitutional amendment lowering the voting age failed by five votes. In the last session of Congress, well-meaning liberals let another bill die without a fight after President Johnson spoke up favorably but too late.

The 18-year old vote issue has also been raised at least once in each of the states, but the voters have consistently said no. Only in Kentucky and Georgia have efforts been successful.

The long struggle for the 18-year-old vote has also been marked by lack of organization and resources. There has been no nationwide movement at the grass-roots level to demonstrate youth's initiative and influence like those when Negroes and women sought the franchise.

"The nub of practical politics is that without assurances from organized college-aged groups that 18-to-21 year-olds really want the franchise, chances of passage are dim," Sen. Jacob Javits has said. Young people have decided to take his advice seriously.

In the last month two groups have formed to start a nationwide push for passage of laws lowering the voting age. One, begun by students from the University of the Pacific in California and launched on a television special with Joey Bishop, is called LUV (Let Us Vote). It claims chapters on more than 200 college campuses and 1,500 high schools.

Another handful of young people, from the National Education Association (NEA)'s student affiliate, have formed a Youth Franchise Coalition. With the support of other student groups, they claim to be the first

national organization working toward the 18-year-old vote.

Sen. Javits and West Virginia's Sen. Jennings Randolph (who has fought for the lowered voting age since 1942) have written their Congressional colleagues seeking support for the new effort.

The Coalition has invited representatives of some 200 organizations and all members of Congress to attend a strategy session in Washington Feb. 5.

The Coalition's campaign to lower the voting age will aim at passage of a Constitutional amendment and changes in state statutes and charters. Dirck Brown, an early Coalition leader, explains that an effort at the state level will make ratification of the new Constitutional amendment easier. (Three-fourths of the states must ratify amendments to the U.S. Constitution.)

A petition drive will be conducted and a national youth conference will be held to dramatize the interest in a lower voting age. The Coalition also wants to develop a speakers' bureau and a stable source of information on the subject.

"For the first time," says Jim Graham, campus affairs vice-president of the National Student Association, "we're going to go really hard on this issue. This will be no kiddies' brigade."

One of the "hot issues" of past campaigns that the students hope to redefine is the "Old enough to fight, old enough to vote" argument which has had wide emotional appeal in wartime.

"Apparently it takes war to open the eyes of America to the injustice she does her young men," R. Spencer Oliver of the Young Democrat Clubs of America has said. "It is surely unjust and discriminatory to command men to sacrifice their lives for a decision they had no part in making."

Now, with the Vietnam war, the argument takes a new twist. "Some people feel if you're old enough to vote, you ought to be mature enough to know not to fight," says NSA's Graham.

Proponents of the 18-year-old vote advance other

arguments now.

Sen. Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.) feels the lower voting age is "more pertinent now than ever before, because youth is better equipped to exercise this responsibility."

"The 18-year-old has emerged, in this new world of learning and information-gathering, far more ready for responsible citizenship than the 21-year-old or even the 24-year-old was in my day," says Sen. Gale McGee of Wyoming. "In fact, I'd take my chances with the 18-year-olds in the political saddle today instead of their parents."

Eighteen-to-21-year-olds are considered adults for many purposes. More and more are getting married earlier. Many of the three million who are married have children. Legally permitted to undertake family responsibilities they are denied the right to vote. More than six million young people are taxed without representation. People over 18 are subject to the same penal codes as those over 21. Young people can enter the U.S. Civil Service at 18.

"This demand for youth power, or student power...stems from a growing sophistication among youth in evaluating our world, a growing realization that politics has an enormous impact, and a growing desire to assume "adult" responsibilities at an earlier age," former NSA President Ed Schwartz testified, before Sen. Birch Bayh's subcommittee studying the 18-year-old vote last year.

Campus unrest and other disorder stands to be lessened if the vote is granted, Senator Javits and others argue. The National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence has just reported that violence occurs partly because protesters believe they cannot make their demands felt effectively through normal channels.

The 18-year-old vote "will ease the frustrations of a generation obviously intent upon having a voice in the determination of their own destinies," the YD's Oliver told the Bayh subcommittee last May.

Schwartz in his testimony took note that 18-year olds feel themselves in "a kind of limbo." They carry adult responsibilities but are denied certain adult rights, like the vote. This tension "between what we are and what we are allowed to do," said Schwartz, "has created a revolution of rising expectations among young people every bit as profound as that of our Negro citizens and people in the underdeveloped world."

"There is only one sensible answer to the revolution of rising expectations among young people—accordance of institutional power to us," he said. Supporters of the lowered voting age also argue that voting, the ultimate test of citizenship, would be begun as soon as possible. A new argument is that under the recent one man-one vote ruling by the Supreme Court, 18-to-21-year-olds in states not permitting them to vote are being deprived of rights their counterparts in Kentucky, Georgia, Alaska and Hawaii have. (Voting age in Alaska is 19; 20 in Hawaii.)

When Gov. Ellis Arnall first proposed lowering Georgia's voting age in 1943, he introduced the argument that

young people have a contribution to make. "Their fellow citizens need their participation...the fresh viewpoint of these unregimented voters...their idealism." The Coalition's proposal talks about a possible "therapeutic effect" on the nation, and Sen. Javits says the most compelling reason to lower the voting age is that "American politics needs the transfusion younger voters would give."

In a study for NSA, Roland Liebert concluded that if the voting age were lowered, "political participation would increase, the political spectrum would broaden slightly, the parties would get more enthusiastic support, and the depth of American political criticism would increase."

With all these reasons for lowering the voting age, why has the Constitution not been changed? A main reason is fear of change itself, and the threat old politicians at federal, state and local levels see in an electorate expanded by 12 million young people.

"Perhaps many of our Congressmen who are out of touch with the current American scene are afraid that the young will vote them out of office," says Larry Chilnick of the University of Oklahoma Daily. "They are probably right."

Two key persons in Congress also stand in the way of change. They are Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.) and Sen. James Eastland (D-Miss.), who chair the judiciary committees of their respective chambers. Both bitterly oppose letting young people vote, arguing that people under 21 are not mature enough.

Some Congressmen also believe that voting requirements should be set by the states, not by a change in the U.S. Constitution. This argument may again prove a formidable hurdle.

While to some the prospects look bright, the realities of the situation suggest that the 18-year-old vote is far off. Coalition leaders expect only Senate passage by the end of 1969. House passage will come only after much difficulty.

## Michigan to be

### Investigated

**ANN ARBOR, Mich. (CPS)**—The Michigan legislature is launching an investigation of the state's universities, centering around the University of Michigan, where a play was shut down Sunday (Jan. 26) for its use of nudity and a sit-in is scheduled for this week.

Wayne State University in Detroit and Michigan State in East Lansing are also expected to feel the brunt of the probe, which resulted from concern over student activism on the campuses.

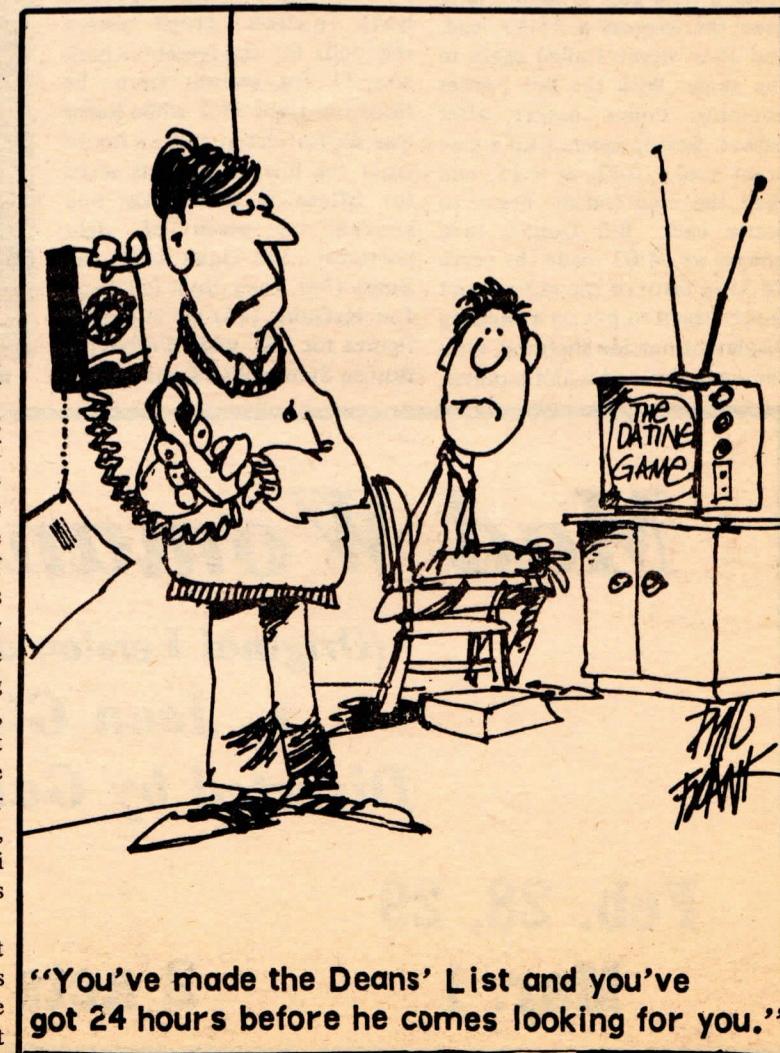
"People are sick and tired of shaggy-haired idiots interfering with the activities of good students," said State Sen. James G. Fleming, a Republican from Jackson who introduced the resolution from the investigation.

Senator Fleming said those who oppose the probe are "crying witch-hunt as a smoke screen for its real purpose."

Another legislator, Sen. Gilbert Bursley, was in the audience Sunday night when ten actors and actresses appeared nude onstage during the play, "Dionysus in 69." He conceded that the "dramatic techniques were most unusual and interesting. We enjoyed it; however, the performance could have financial repercussions for the university."

Besides the special probe, school officials face upcoming budget hearings soon, and the legislature holds the pursestrings. Michigan universities are legally independent under the state constitution, and are controlled by an elected Board of Regents. But their operations are dependent on yearly legislative allocations of state tax funds.

Michigan is the second Big Ten school to have a dramatic production shut down this year. Last fall a University of Wisconsin dramatic department adaptation of "Peter Pan" (also with a nude sequence) was raided at its second performance. Charges against its cast members and director were later dropped.





# SPORTS



## Boston Nips State 111-97



Opening jump.

Boston State solidified their hold on first place in the league last Thursday night as they topped LSC in a thriller before an overflow crowd that included an eleven piece band present to urge the home team on to an upset of the leaders. The Indians came close, but collapsed in the last two and a half minutes when Capt. Bill Burns, playing one of the finest games of his career, fouled out. Sparked by the heavy scoring of Burns and little Gary Hunt, the Indians battled back from a twelve-point deficit (75-63) at the seven minute mark to just three points, 97-94, when Hunt hit a beautiful fall-away jumper from twenty feet out at 17:16. But Burns fouled Boston's Ed Miller moments later and was forced to leave the contest, and Boston went on to outscore Lowell 14-3 over the closing minutes and set up a 111-97 victory over the challengers, their second of the season as they also beat LSC 100-82 back in December.

The first half turned into a scoring duel between Boston's Rod Forbes and Lowell's Billy Quirk, as they both signed the nets for twenty and twenty-three points respectively. Two field goals and two free throws by Gary Hunt propelled Lowell to an early 6-0 lead in the first two minutes of the game, and the home team held the lead until 5:47 when Tom Fallano threw in a basket to tie the score at twelve apiece. Ed Miller's field goal a minute later gave the visitors a 15-13 lead, and they never trailed again in the game. With the hot Forbes bombing home basket after basket, Boston opened up a nine point lead, 26-17, at 9:15, and then the cold Indians began to battle back. Bill Quirk's long jumper at 14:03 made the score 36-35 in favor of the victors, and Quirk began to put on a dazzling display of outside shooting. Over the next five and a half minutes,

the big wing junior tossed in sixteen consecutive points for Lowell State, his final hoop of the period at 19:25 pushing him past Leo Parent as the top scorer in LSC history with 1204 points. Trailing 51-49 with only three seconds remaining, a long Hunt to McGuirk pass, who in turn whirled to hit Burns coming in from the left side with another pass, knotted the score at 51-51 as Burns' driving layup dropped through the net at the buzzer to the roaring approval of the crowd.

Boston dropped in seven straight points to open the second half, and once again LSC was forced to play catch-up basketball. Trailing by as much as twelve points, the Indians rallied again and again only to fall just short of going ahead. Until Burns fouled out, the Indians, red hot and hungry, were in good position to come from behind and take over first place in the conference. But the taller Boston club pulled away in the final moments to remain undefeated and in first place in the conference.

Court Comments: The loss was the first one this season on LSC's home court, as opposed to eight victories....Bill Quirk's 29 points put him into the top position as the scoring king of LSC with 1210 points....Bill Burns is third with 1196 career points.....Gary Hunt turned in his finest offensive night of the season with twenty-one points....Jim McGuirk and Burns both pulled down eleven rebounds for the losers....Quirk was 11 for twenty from the floor for a hot 55%, while Burns was six for eleven and 11 for 14 from the line....Hunt was seven for fifteen in field goals, and scored on seven of eight charities....Bill Quirk (29), Bill Burns (23), Gary Hunt (21), and Jim McGuirk (14) hit in double figures for LSC while Forbes led Boston State with 34 points.

## North Adams Upsets LSC 99-78

Lowell State journeyed to North Adams for a rematch last Saturday afternoon, and came away on the short end of a 99-78 score against a team they had destroyed by 31 points in their last meeting in December. It was a case of North Adams having a good day, shooting a phenomenal 70.4% from the floor, Lowell State having a poor day, shooting a lethargic 37.3%, and the Refs having a field day, assessing no fewer than seven technical fouls, four on Coach Frank Georges alone.

LSC was forced to play without the services of Capt. Bill Burns who became ill on the trip, and this hurt Lowell under the boards. And by the time the refs finished, the only starter available to see action was Dave Ryan. Bill Quirk, Jim McGuirk, and Gary Hunt all left the game on fouls before its conclusion.

North Adams led 6-0 before Bill Quirk put the visitors on the board with a jumper at 2:28, but

the Indians could never draw closer than three points throughout the contest. With junior college transfer Rich Agnew, who reputedly was averaging in the vicinity of fifty points a game in his previous school, doing the bulk of the scoring, the home team raced into an early lead. Two quick hoops by Quirk at 14:56 closed the gap to 30-27, but the North Adams five pulled away and led at the half by a 49-36 margin. Agnew, perhaps a talented but very bush player, sparked NAS with 27 points in the opening frame.

The officiating became atrocious in the second half, and rumor was that they were a couple of farmers unable to work because of the snowstorm, and donned striped shirts for a

few bucks cheaper than real refs get paid. But it did not account for the sagging defense of the Indians as they repeatedly left the lane open down the middle for Agnew's easy layups. With the score 76-70, Coach Georges protested the blindness of the officials as LSC players were continually dumped under the boards with no fouls being called, and already having been saddled with an earlier technical, drew his second and was asked to leave the game. He did not, and the ensuing argument led to

two more, and he turned the coaching reins over to Gary Hunt who had fouled out earlier. Unhappily Georges left the gym amongst the delightful cheers of the partisan crowd, and a few unnecessary comments from "bush" Agnew. The rest of the game was a nightmare, and mercifully ended with the score 99-78 in favor of the much improved home team.

Court Comments: Jim McGuirk edged closer to the one thousand points career mark with twenty-five points, and he led all rebounders with fourteen....McGuirk now has compiled 929 points....NAS was 38 for 54 from the floor for 70.4%, and LSC a poor 28 for 75 and 37.3%....Gary Hunt took over from the departing Coach Georges, and continued to harass the officials, as he took his time in replacing the starters as they fouled out....McGuirk had twenty-five points to pace the Indians in scoring, followed by Quirk with 19, and freshman Dave Ryan with 14....Agnew led all scorers with 37 points....Quirk now has 1229 career points....the loss dropped Lowell to 9-3 in the conference and 10-5 overall.



Burns scoring

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## France: Will University Reform Pass?

PARIS (CPS)—French Minister of Education Edgar Faure is fighting for his university reform measures tenaciously, beset by opponents from both the Right and the Left.

The more conservative Gaullists continue to put up stiff opposition to the law's changes in university governance to include faculty and students on a decentralized basis. At the same time the student organization UNEF (Union Nationale des Etudiants Francaises) considers the reforms insufficient, and intends to boycott the elections.

In Dijon, the "Committee for the Defense of the Republic," a rightist organization founded last May, called the reform "a revolutionary boiling pot, a bluff, a fiasco, a time bomb." Faure retaliated with a public letter accusing the Committee of being "ideologically reactionary and sentimentally fascist."

600,000 students returned to the universities Jan. 6. The great majority had not been there since the events of last May. Students are being asked, along with professors, to elect their representatives to the university managing boards. Under the reform, these boards will have the task of deciding on the structure and function of teaching and classes.

In order for the elections to be valid, at least 60 per cent of the nation's students must vote. The order of the day from the Left, therefore, is to sabotage the reforms by not voting.

The UNEF and the Student Action Committees are urging boycott. But other moderate student groups have sprung up to convince students to participate in the elections. Several factions within the UNEF with communist sympathies have also urged their members to vote.

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